

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1866.

MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY OF RESTORATION.

THE annexed letter needs no comment. Let the country read it. If President Lincoln had lived, we have the assurance of this intimate friend of that honorable man that President Johnson's policy, as enunciated by him, would, ere this, have been carried into practical effect by Mr. Lincoln.

Coming from one who was the precursor of the lamented dead—from his relative—from one recognized as his personal, particular friend, this testimony is invaluable. We commend every word of it to the calm, sober, thoughtful attention of the intelligent Republicans.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, October 2, 1865.

EDITORS STATE REGISTER.—For the past five years there has been no warfare or supporter of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln than myself. My support of him was to some extent controlled by my knowledge of him. I have known him from his infancy, and was intimately associated with him during his whole career, up to the day of his death. In his school days I was his teacher; and, when President, he recognized me as his friend, and as his relation. Knowing him thus intimately, it is but natural that I should know something of his intentions in regard to the settlement of the grave questions that were submitted to his control. His whole Presidential career was a continual struggle against the rapacity, the cruelty, and the recklessness of the radical faction of the great Union party, led by Wade, Butler, Phillips, Greeley, Fred. Douglass, and their confederates; and, whenever any movement was inaugurated that promised a speedy overthrow of the Rebellion, the radical class imposed upon him conditions before they would pledge their support or the support of their representatives in Congress, that compelled him to do things which the country or yield to their demands. I have private evidence that he was in this way compelled to inaugurate policies that were repugnant to the dictates both of his judgment and his heart. Unfortunately for the country, at the hour when his power was complete, when he did not require their aid to accomplish the restoration of peace, the hand of an assassin removed him, and prevented him from accomplishing that good he intended.

Mr. Lincoln was well beloved by the people. Had he lived, the Southern States would by this time have been represented in Congress. The radical cures would have been at his heels, but the whole people would have had confidence in his purity and his judgment.

President Johnson's policy, as now enunciated by him, would, ere this, have been carried into practical effect by Mr. Lincoln; not because Mr. Lincoln was a greater or purer man than President Johnson, but because the people had, during the gloomy years of the dreadful struggle through which we had been passing, reposed confidence in his judgment and his honesty, and the factious partisan lash could not have destroyed his power with the people. I hope that every honest supporter of President Lincoln—every man who fought in the field or battled at home in behalf of this glorious Union of ours—will not only cast their ballots, but will as well exert all their influence against the miserable combination of fanatics, charlatans, and plunderers, who, under the name of Union Radical party, are now attempting to rob Mr. Johnson of his good name, and our country of liberty.

Yours truly,

DANIEL M. HANKS.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

THE statement of Secretary McCulloch as to the amount of the public debt on the first of November, 1866, shows a gratifying reduction. The aggregate is twenty-two millions less than in October, and this average of reduction would show for a year the large sum of two hundred and sixty-four millions.

This, however, refers only to the funded debt of the nation. There are still claims pending against the Government, for which appropriations have been made in part, and for which further provision must be made, amounting to untold millions.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be sent into Congress at the commencement of the session, is looked for with an unusual degree of interest. The Secretary has heretofore given undeserved attention to the clamor about a speedy return to specie payments. The clamor is senseless, because it is urging an impossibility.

We hear much about a redundant currency by persons who seem to have very limited ideas of the extent of business of the country and the means of carrying on even domestic commercial intercourse. The references to other times and other nations might have force if there was any applicability to the present condition of our country. The example of France in carrying on great war by the first Napoleon without paper money loses its significance, when it is remembered that he marched through fertile regions, from which he took what he wanted "without money and without price." We claim to live under a Constitution which provides that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation," though it must be conceded that this just provision has been in many cases shamelessly disregarded.

The idea that there can be a speedy return to specie payments is scattered to the winds when it is stated, from official sources, that all the specie in the country does not amount to three hundred millions of dollars. Secretary Chase, we believe, estimated the amount at about two hundred and twenty millions. This being the case, how is it possible to resume payment with coin upon such a basis? If the whole amount were put forth to-morrow, it would disappear in a week, and find refuge in private vaults and in the stockings of old women.

The plan constantly harped upon is that of withdrawing from circulation and retiring the Government greenbacks. What should we have in their stead? Not specie, but national bank

notes—paper issued upon paper—a diluted currency—which must, from its very nature, not being a legal tender between man and man, be at a discount the moment the greenbacks become scarce.—*Washington Sunday Herald.*

MORALITY IN ENGLAND.

THERE has been of late some fearful revelations of the moral degeneracy of the "lower orders" in England, but a picture more appalling than that presented to us of the state of things in Liverpool is hardly possible to conceive. An inquiry was a short time back instituted by the town council in that town, and the report of the Commissioners draws a picture at which humanity must shudder. The following extract from a London paper will give some idea of the "Slough of Despond" into which that celebrated emporium has been converted:

"For four years has an epidemic of typhus raged with increasing virulence among the working population of Liverpool. Let cholera once take hold of the masses of fallen humanity, and it can scarcely be expected to leave them until it has sucked the life-blood from thousands. Children go drunk to school—ragged schools of course. Women, for love of drink, sell every article they wear, saying just the last shilling of linen, and then—heaven help the wretches—they sell their hair!"

This is the evidence of the Rev. Father Nugent, who speaks of one woman, the mother of seven children, who sold her hair to a barber for a quart of beer. Women have been "had up" for drunkenness one hundred and fourteen times and more. In one court the women were discovered "all drunk" one Sunday afternoon. The children climb their parents together on Saturday night, to have a "spree," and get gloriously intoxicated like their seniors. The master of the Hibernian school says: "You might as well attempt to empty the Mersey with a bucket as to apply Christian instruction while this flood of intemperance is overwhelming us. Chaos has come over the people. Their sense is to be neither law, order, nor decency among them. 'Children die which are never born,' says Father Nugent. Bents go unpaid, for the landlord fears to be pressing, lest his tenants should 'pull the houses down.' 'I have four houses in Henderson Street,' says an agent, and there is not a piece of timber left in them. They (the occupants) will take away the cupboards, the staircases, and the very slates of the roof, and we cannot catch them."

We just quote one more horror. A tradesman and his wife ruined themselves by drink. The woman fell ill, and lay in indescribable filth on her sick bed for months. On a Saturday she died, and remained untouched till Thursday. The husband that day obtained ten shillings to secure the necessary attendance, but instead of devoting the money to its proper purpose, went and got drunk with it. He went home in this state and slept with the corpse! On Friday some persons sent a hearse to take away the body, but when the men saw no person to go with the funeral, they took her out and threw her down in the room again, where she lay till the police had her buried on the following Saturday. As a sequel we are told, "an old woman, who lived underneath, was so much shocked that she died that night." Such is the account that Liverpool gives of itself.

And all this under that aristocratic rule of which the "upper classes" of English society are wont to boast so loudly, and of whose excellencies they are so prone to vaunt as presenting a marked contrast to the vices of democratic government.

REDEMPTION OF PENNSYLVANIA LOANS.

"VARIETY is the spice of life." This adage guides the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the State of Pennsylvania. One year, when the loans were above par in the market, they selected an over-due loan, gave notice to the holders that, on a certain day, it would be paid off, and paid it accordingly. In other years, the loans being below par, the purchases were privately made. How, does not appear in the Auditor-General's published reports, but they show that, untaken, the cost approximates very closely the highest point in the market in the whole year, and very far above the average rate of open sales. This year another mode is adopted. Public notice was given by the Commissioners on the twenty-ninth of October (the date of the first notice which we recall) that proposals for the sale of two million dollar Pennsylvania loans would be received until the fifteenth of November, allowing only twenty days, which precluded all foreign holders from competing. This could not have been designed by the Commissioners; but, as suspicious people abound, this circumstance, combined with the possibility that the time at which these bids were to be invited might have accidentally become known early in the year to some enterprising parties, and that the market price had been gradually creeping up, has not escaped their notice, and the prediction has been made that forestallers will supply this sudden and unexpected demand.

We repeat our hitherto expressed opinion that the modes of redeeming the public debt adopted by the Commissioners are wrong on the community and upon the reputation of the Commonwealth. There are about twenty millions of over-due loans, which, not having been paid when they matured, ought at least to be paid in the order of their maturity. The law does not prescribe either of the plans adopted by the Commissioners. It contemplates a redemption of the loans. But common sense and common honesty indicate the only course satisfactory to a community whose first care is for the honor of the Commonwealth.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The five Swann got the better of the Dead Live in Maryland on Tuesday.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

THE TROOPS ABOUT WASHINGTON. It has been quite frequently stated of late, and was on Wednesday positively reiterated in the Washington correspondence of a New York journal, that there are from twelve to fifteen thousand troops in the forts around Washington and Baltimore, and much speculation is indulged in as to the meaning of the presence of so large a force in this vicinity. The facts are that the entire number of troops in the Department of Washington—which includes the District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and Virginia combined—is less than fifteen thousand, all told. Certainly nobody need be alarmed at this force.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The line of route of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, having been changed from the Republican Fork to the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas River, the Commissioner has instructed the Register and Receiver at Junction City, Kansas, to restore some sixteen hundred thousand acres of land to settlement and entry under the pre-emption and homestead laws, and the Register and Receiver at Brownville, Nebraska, to restore about fifteen hundred thousand acres. The restoration does not make the lands subject to sale at private entry, but only renders them accessible to actual settlers.

THE DIRECT TAX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The final accounts of the commissioner appointed to collect the United States direct tax in the State of North Carolina have been submitted to the Treasury Department. Over four hundred thousand dollars have been collected at a small expense to the Government. The resignations of the Commissioners, Messrs. John R. French, H. Potter, Jr., and E. L. Sears, have been accepted, to take effect December first, by which time it is expected that most, if not all, the commissioners for collecting the direct tax will be closed.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to Wednesday for the present month are \$15,884,548, and for the month are likely to reach about \$21,000,000, which is a material falling off from the same month last year. The receipts of the present fiscal year to Wednesday are, in round numbers, \$141,000,000. Commissioner Rollins is now exclusively engaged on his annual report, and one feature will be a comparative showing of the workings of the new law, as contrasted with the law of last year.

THE PHILADELPHIA SURVEYOR.

The indications are now that Joseph Severns, Esq., will be appointed Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

The city is becoming quite lively by the arrival of Members of Congress, lobbyists, office-hunters, and others who frequent here during the session of Congress. The lobbies of most of the principal hotels were crowded this evening, the first time for many weeks. The White House was visited on Monday by an unusual number of persons. Among the distinguished persons who called on the President on Monday were the Hon. John Morrissey and Minister Dix, of New York, Generals Frank P. Blair and Fenian Swinney.

LEGISLATIVE OFFER.

W. W. Corcoran has made a proposition to donate to the Government his magnificent estate, lying two miles from the city, for a Presidential Park, on the condition that the committee appointed by Congress to select a suitable spot shall locate the park on and around it. Counter influences are being exerted, with a view to the location of the park northwest of the city, where the face of the country presents superior natural advantages for executing the designs of the Government on a magnificent scale, and the chairman of the committee has appointed an early day on which to examine the advantages of this locality with the senior Mr. Blair. It is probable, notwithstanding Mr. Corcoran's handsome offer, that the northwestern part of the city will be selected, on account of its excellent adaptation to the landscape and ornamental gardenings.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

A person named P. E. Rein, of Williamsburg, New York, has been arrested by one of the vigilant detectives of the Treasury Department, for counterfeiting United States fractional currency. A plate for a fifty-cent stamp was found in his possession. It was abstracted from the printing bureau of the Treasury Department.

RECALL OF THE MARQUIS DE MONTMOLIN—THE SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Berthemy, formerly Chief of Cabinet of M. Thouvenel while Minister of Foreign Affairs, latterly Minister to China, succeeds the Marquis de Montmolin, who has received his instructions to repair to Lisbon. It is to be regretted that the Marquis leaves. His long residence in this country and his knowledge of its manners and customs have made him very acceptable. He married an American lady, the daughter of General Grant. His knowledge of Mexican affairs, having resided there for some time during the usurpation of Maximilian, rendered him particularly fit at the present time, when the affairs of that republic are about culminating in the downfall of the so-called empire. The departure of the Marquis will be a source of great regret to his numerous friends here in this country.

AWARD OF PRIZE MONEY.

The prize *Mary Clinton*, captured during the Rebellion by the steamer *Powhatan*, has been recently decreed by the Fourth Auditor for division among the captors. The Subsistence and Quartermaster Divisions of the Third Auditor's office have just succeeded in catching up with their work, having been behind time since the close of the Rebellion. In consequence, a majority of the clerks in these offices will be discharged, as it requires but a small force to maintain the routine business.

LATEST NEWS.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A NOTE FROM THE FRENCH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Tuesday, November 23. It is understood that M. Moustier, the French Minister, is preparing a note on the Mexican question. It is understood that it will be conciliatory toward the United States, and will not object to the recognition of the Juarez Government. NAPOLEON AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Paris, Tuesday, November 23. It is said that Napoleon has invited the King of Prussia to visit Paris.

ITALY.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVACUATION OF ROME BY THE FRENCH.

Paris, Tuesday, November 23. The preparations for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops will be finally completed on the fifteenth of December.

RUSSIA.

A NEW LOAN PUT IN THE MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, November 23. The new Russian loan of seventy million florins has been introduced in the market.

ENGLAND.

THE MANCHESTER NATIONAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, November 23. At the National Reform Conference held in this city, it was resolved to use all possible efforts to counteract the tactics of the Tories, and to prepare the outlines of a Reform Bill.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DISCHARGE OF RAILROAD CONDUCTORS—LIBEL SUITS AGAINST THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, November 23. CONSIDERABLE remark and surmise has been created by the summary discharge of seven of the oldest and most prominent conductors of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and their vacancies filled by new conductors. Rumored changes will be made on other divisions. No cause is assigned for these removals.

Notices have been served on newsmen of this city against the sale of the *National Police Gazette*, of New York, which is alleged to contain a libel on a young lady in Allegheny, in connection with the Prestley case. Libel suits are about to be instituted.

FLORIDA.

GOVERNOR MARVIN'S MESSAGE.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, November 23. Governor Marvin, of Florida, in a message to the Legislature, takes ground against the Constitutional Amendment, presenting at length the reasons which call for the opposition of the people of the State to its ratification. He also alludes to the conflict between the military authorities and the President's policy, as shown by the interference of the former with the civil tribunals in disregard of the President's proclamation, and setting up special judicial tribunals in violation of the United States Constitution.

TENNESSEE.

THE LEGISLATURE DECLARED ROGUES.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, November 23. At Murfreesboro, on Saturday, Judge Henry Cooper, of the Circuit Court, decided that the present State Legislature was bogus, and the Franchise Law unconstitutional.

NEW ORLEANS.

OPENING OF THE STATE FAIR—IMPOSING RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES—PORTENTOUS HIGH MASS.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, November 23. The great event of the day has been the opening of the first Louisiana State Fair, at the fair grounds, four miles from the city. Over thirty thousand people were present. Mozart's Twelfth Mass was performed by over fifty artists and a grand orchestra, and a pontifical high mass by Most Reverend Archbishop Olin, beginning at noon. The regular opening ceremonies began with prayer by Right Reverend Bishop of Louisiana, Dr. J. P. B. Wilner, assisted by the Episcopal clergy. Addresses were then made by Isaac M. Marks, Esq., President of the Association; Judge W. M. Buswell in English, and Judge Victor Burthe in French, the orators of the day. Immense quantities of machinery and implements are on the grounds, and more arriving; also horses, horned cattle, and other improved stock. It promises to be the starting-point of a new era of unexampled prosperity to the South-west.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNOR WORTH'S MESSAGE.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, November 23. Governor Worth's message was sent to the Legislature to-day. After discussing purely local affairs, and the hopeful aspect, he then declares that the civil authorities give adequate punishment to all offenders. Justice is meted out to all colors. He opposes negro suffrage and the Howard Amendment, and recommends the Northern States to encourage the diffusion of freedmen in their midst. He says everything seems to invite emigration to the dominant States, but the most of them are too poor to pay the expenses of moving. The difficulty may be overcome by diverting the appropriation to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau to defraying the expenses of those who may choose to move. Each one chooses the State or Territory to which he would go. When left free, and aided, they may go where they think their condition will be better, and no ground will be left for further sectional strife. As to their government, the military and civil authorities are harmonious. The balance of the message is devoted to the suppression of crime and pauperism; taking care of the poor; apprenticing negro children;

the election of a United States Senator; the Military Academy; and the like.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Maximilian's Reported Attempt to Leave Mexico.

His Intentions Accidentally Betrayed and Frustrated by the French.

WHY A FORMAL ABDICATION IS DEMANDED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, November 23.

MINISTER ROMERO has received the following:

VERA CRUZ, November 1, 1866.

Maximilian has not sailed yet, nor is it likely he will sail soon, as the French would not allow him to leave until he signed a formal abdication. A little indiscretion of the Commander of the Austrian frigate *Dondolo* has been the cause of this.

When Maximilian left Mexico General Bazaine thought that he came to Orizaba merely on a little excursion, as he had gone to Cuernavaca and other places.

Day before yesterday the Commander of the *Dondolo* received at midnight a dispatch from Maximilian ordering him to have his frigate ready yesterday at five o'clock P.M., at which time Maximilian expected to be here, and wanted to sail at once. As soon as the Austrian Commander received this dispatch he called on M. Peyron, the French Commander, to take leave of him, showing the dispatch he had received, and asking orders for Trieste. M. Peyron sent at once this information to General Bazaine, who dispatched instructions by telegraph to the French Commanders at Orizaba, Cordova, and Vera Cruz, not to allow Maximilian to escape, and addressed himself to the Archduke, stating that he knew his plan to fly from Mexico, but that he could not be permitted to do so unless he would formally abdicate.

The reason of this conduct is, that should Maximilian leave without a formal abdication, the position of the French would be very difficult and ridiculous; while, if he abdicates in their favor, they will be released from their engagements toward him. It is said that Maximilian will be obliged to return to the City of Mexico and submit to Bazaine's terms.

FIENDISH OUTRAGES.

The Chicago *Times* gives the details of outrages committed by an old man of sixty-five, the like of which could hardly find a parallel among the savages. After giving accounts of previous outrages committed by the fiend, it furnishes the following, which led to his arrest: "About two years ago George Hartman, a common laborer, while doing a job of work, became acquainted with Frederick Beck. As both men worked upon the same job they soon became intimate, and Hartman finally invited Beck to visit him at his house. The invitation was readily accepted by the latter, and he soon ingratiated himself into the good will of Hartman's family, particularly that of his little daughter Susan, about eleven years of age. He made her several small presents in the course of a week or two, and finally invited her to his house, for the ostensible purpose of making her a present. The day before Easter, 1864, the little girl went to Beck's house to receive the promised gift. She had, however, no sooner entered the dwelling when, as it is alleged, the dastardly wretch committed an outrage upon her. At first she strenuously resisted his efforts, and cried aloud for help; but when he pointed to the wall from which hung a gun and sword, she became so much intimidated to make further resistance, and his devilish purpose was accomplished. His threats of vengeance completely sealed the lips of the young girl, and the fear of his anger put her under his complete control. Beck now gave up his own house, and took up his permanent abode with Hartman, and for a year and a half the child had to submit, at intervals, to his unholy embrace. About two months ago, within the lapse of twenty-four hours, both Hartman and his wife died of cholera. This left their child all alone in the world, and gave Beck complete control over the orphan. She managed, however, to escape from him, and, giving information, caused his arrest. During the progress of the trial the details of the crime were disclosed, and were crowded by the neighbors and residents of the locality, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers could restrain the crowd from doing the prisoner bodily injury. The crowd were clamorous in their demands that he should be hung on the spot."

WHAT WRITINGS REQUIRE STAMPS.

The following information will prove valuable to business men generally, and should be kept for reference:

1. Instruments of writing dated before October first, 1866, do not require a stamp.
 2. Those dated between August first, 1862, and August first, 1861, may be stamped either before or after use by the Court, Register, or Recorder.
 3. Those dated August first, 1866, and more than twelve months old, may be stamped before the United States Collector, without payment of the penalty of fifty dollars.
 4. Those dated after August first, 1861, and more than twenty months old, can be stamped upon the payment of the penalty of fifty dollars.
- And every assignment of a note, which assignment is made since October first, 1862, without regard to the date of the note, is to be stamped as an agreement, viz: five cents, no matter how large or small the note may be.
- All persons having notes unstamped should have them stamped at once.

Then, after the performance of appropriate music by the band, J. N. B. Latrobe delivered an oration.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

An Immense Gathering of Masons and Spectators.

The Knights Templars Present a Gorgeous Appearance.

THE GRAND PROCESSION REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, November 23.

CONTRARY to expectations, the weather this morning is clear and favorable for the great Masonic procession, which is now forming. President Johnson arrived at nine o'clock, and was received at the depot by Governor Swann, and taken to his residence. The streets are thronged with people, and the turnout is immense. The procession is a very brilliant affair. The Brotherhood are all clad in full suits of black cloth, imparting a fine uniform appearance to the line. Numerous fine bands of music give the display much additional interest. The various Commanders and Grand Commanders of the Knights Templars, in their rich and elegant uniforms, impart a degree of gorgeousness which has rarely, if ever, been equalled by any similar display in this country. There are many magnificent banners and flags in the procession, richly emblazoned with the symbols of the Order, conspicuous among which are the red cross banners and flags of the Templars. It is estimated that from five to six thousand persons are in the line of the procession. The Columbia Commandery, from Washington, are accompanied by the celebrated Marine Band. The procession is now marching to the site selected for the erection of the new Temple, on Charles Street, adjoining St. Paul's Church, where there is an immense gathering of people. The stands erected for spectators are crowded with ladies. President Johnson and Governor Swann occupy seats on the main stand.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 23.

The President reviewed the procession from the steps of Governor Swann's residence, the entire procession uncovering as it passed before him. The President wore his Masonic regalia. As the procession passed around Washington's monument the Brothers all again uncovered in respect to the memory of their Brother George Washington, and the bands performed funeral marches. The head of the procession reached its destination about one o'clock, when the whole line was halted with open ranks, the Grand Lodge and the Commanderies of Knights Templars marching up through the ranks of the subordinate Lodges and occupying their proper positions within the inclosure.

The procession was formed with the junior lodges in advance. Among the lodges from other cities were subordinate lodges from Washington, Alexandria, Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Winchester, Sheppardstown, and other points in Virginia; and among the Commanderies of Knights Templars there were those from Philadelphia, New York, New Jersey, Louisville, Ky., and Washington.

As soon as the procession had gathered around the site of the new temple, and the positions assigned to the various lodges had been taken up, the Grand Lodge of Maryland was opened with the ceremonies appointed for such occasions. Most Worthy Grand Master John Coates directed the exercises, which consisted of the usual impressive ritual, and the chanting of several hymns written for the occasion.

After the corner-stone had been finally adjusted, and formally dedicated to be "a foundation stone well formed, true and trusty," the Grand Master giving three knocks upon the stone saying: "Know all you who hear me, we proclaim ourselves free and lawful Masons, true to all the laws of the country, professing to fear God and to confer benefits on mankind. We practice universal benevolence toward all. We have secrets concealed from the eyes of men which may not be revealed to any but Masons, and which no *rogues* have yet discovered. They are, however, lawful and honorable. Unless our craft was good and our calling honest these secrets would not have existed for so many generations, nor should we have had so many illustrious personages as brothers of our order, always ready to sanction our proceedings and contribute to our welfare. We are assembled in the broad face of open day, under the canopy of Heaven, to build a temple for Masonry. May God prosper our handiwork as it shall most please Him. May this temple become a palace wherein just and upright Masons may practise benevolence, promote harmony, and cultivate brotherly love, until they shall all assemble in the Grand Lodge above, where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns forever."

Then followed the singing of the psalm—"O praise ye the Lord." The ceremonial was then concluded by pouring corn, wine, and oil upon the stone, the Grand Master making a solemn invocation at each libation, and concluding as follows:

"May corn, wine, and oil, and all the necessities of life abound among men throughout the world, and may the blessing of the Almighty God be upon this undertaking; and may the structure here to be erected be preserved to the latest ages, in order that it may promote the humane purpose for which it is designed."

The Grand Master then presents the implements to the architect, saying: "To you, Brother Architect, are committed the implements of operative masonry, with the fullest confidence that by your skill and taste a fabric shall arise which shall add new lustre to our ages—a monument to the liberality of its founders."

Then, after the performance of appropriate music by the band, J. N. B. Latrobe delivered an oration.

NEWS ITEMS.

PREPARANTS are said to be abundant in the woods of Maine, and hunters are taking them down rapidly.

A LONDON omnibus driver discovered a packet of two thousand pounds in his vehicle. He returned it to the owner, CINCINNATI is doing a big business, shipping guns and ammunition South for the darkies. So is Boston.

JOHN C. HAY has been appointed Internal Revenue Assessor for the Tenth Pennsylvania District.

THE *Pittsburgh Post* says Jane Swisshelm and Parson Brownlow are "both as ugly as mortal sin, and just as bad as ugly." Fact, too.

W. T. WALKER, United States Internal Revenue agent for the Pacific coast, has been indicted for malfeasance in office.

AN extensive business is carried on in England hunting up portraits for Americans in order to make galleries of ancestors.

THE wife of Carpenter Daniel Jones, United States Navy, attached to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, was burned to death on Friday evening by the bursting of a kerosene lamp.

JANE SWISSELM, who was formerly a Government clerk, was an ugly tongue. She calls the President "the mudman, who, by the wrath of God and folly of the Republican party, now holds the capital of this nation." Jane must be first cousin to Fox and Bernier.

THE Essex (Massachusetts) *Banner* says that so many shoe manufacturers in Haverhill have shortened production that several hundred workmen have left town.

THE Memphis *Commercial* and the Memphis *Argus* have been united, under the name of the Memphis *Commercial and Argus*. Leon Trousdale is the leading editor.

AN extensive fire in Paris last month was instantly extinguished by the bursting of three bottles of sulphuric ether, the contents of which mixing with the atmospheric air, put an end to the combustion.

TAYLOR DEPOT, at Nashville, the largest Government depot of supplies in the United States, containing several times during the war fifty million dollars worth of commissary stores, is being torn down and removed.

A LAW exists in Germany to prevent drinking on the Sabbath during Divine service. It runs thus: "Any person drinking in an ale house during service on Sunday, or other holiday, may legally depart without paying."

FIVE officers of the Japanese navy are now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, having come to this country for the purpose of studying the language, customs, and army and navy systems of the United States.

THE people of Northern Georgia are still unable to talk of anything but the gold deposits. The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says it saw a pan of dirt so rich that it is calculated it would yield five hundred dollars to the ton. The Kentucky Silver and Lead Company is also doing finely. The mine near Russell's cave produces lead and silver in considerable quantities. Some of the lead ore is available for the manufacture of white lead.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of Christian Lantz, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Columbia County Court, is permitted to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Executor, Wm. A. Cady, Jr., of the estate of Christian Lantz, late of Columbia County, deceased, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of settling the account, on Friday, the 30th day of November instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the Court House in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, and where all parties interested must appear and present their claims, or be barred from coming for a share of the estate.

C. G. BARLEY,